

They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this climate, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sand.*  
*SHERD.* *n. f.* [*ſceano*, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;  
 She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *ſherd*. *Dryden.*  
*SHERIFF.* *n. f.* [*ſcepepera*, Saxon, from *ſcepe*, a ſhire, and *peve*, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *ſhrieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great power of English and of Scots  
 Are by the *ſheriff* of Yorkſhire overthrown. *Shakeſp.*  
 Concerning miniſters of juſtice, the high *ſheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*  
 Now may'rs and *ſherives* all huſſid and fatiate lay. *Pope.*

*SHERIFFALTY.* *n. f.* [*ſheriff*, *ſhip*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.  
*SHERIFFDOM.* *n. f.* [*ſheriff*, *ſhip*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.  
*SHERIFFSHIP.* *n. f.* [*ſheriff*, *ſhip*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.  
*SHERIFFWICK.* *n. f.* [*ſheriff*, *ſhip*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.

There was a reſumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *ſheriffſhips*; privileged officers being no leſs an interruption of juſtice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

*SHERRIS.* *n. f.* [*ſheris*, from *Xeres*, a town of Andaluſia in Spain.] A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

Your *ſheris* warms the blood, which before, cold and fetid, left the liver white, which is the badge of puſillanimity; but the *ſheris* makes it courſe from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakeſp.*

Good *ſheris* ſack aſcends me into the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh dull vapours, and makes it apprehenſive. *Shak.*  
*SHAW.* See *SHOW*.

*SHIDE.* *n. f.* [*ſceaban*, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

*SHIELD.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſo*, Saxon.]  
 1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *ſhields* before your hearts, and fight  
 With hearts more proof than *ſhields*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.  
 3. One that gives protection or ſecurity.

The Grecian honour, ornaments, and *ſhield*,  
 High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

TO *SHIELD.* *v. a.* [*ſceſſo*, from the noun.]  
 1. To cover with a *ſhield*.  
 2. To defend; to protect; to ſecure.

Were't my ſineſs to let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,  
 They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear  
 Thy fleſh and bones: how'er  
 A woman's ſhape doth *ſhield* thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Shouts of applauſe ran ringing through the field,  
 To ſee the ſon the vanquiſh'd father *ſhield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *ſhield* his injur'd honour,  
 And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend againſt.  
 Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the ſweet ſoil of Europe, they brought with them their uſual weeds, fit to *ſhield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spencer.*

My lord, I muſt intreat the time alone.  
 —God *ſhield* I ſhould diſturb devotion. *Shakeſp.*

TO *SHIFT.* *v. n.* [*ſceſſo*, from the noun.]  
 1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the ſame place, and ſo not able to *ſhift* and ſeek out after proper matter for their increment, it was neceſſary that it ſhould be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.  
 If the ideas of our minds conſtantly change and *ſhift*, in a continual ſucceſſion, it would be impoſſible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.  
 She begs you juſt would turn you while the *ſhifts*. *Young.*

4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.  
 We cannot *ſhift*: being in, we muſt go on. *Daniel.*

Men in diſtreſs will look to themſelves, and leave their companions to *ſhift* as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since we deſire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be diſmiſſed, and have leave to *ſhift* for ourſelves. *Swift.*

5. To praſtice indirect methods.  
 All theſe ſchoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *ſhift* than to reſolve by their diſtinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take ſome method for ſafety.  
 Nature inſtructs every creature how to *ſhift* for itſelf in caſes of danger. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO *SHIFT.* *v. a.*  
 1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but abſolute neceſſity, that made the fiſh *ſhift* their condition. *L'Eſtrange.*

Come, aſſiſt me, muſe obedient;  
 Let us try ſome new expedient;  
*Shift* the ſcene for half an hour,  
 Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.  
 Pare ſaffron between the two St. Mary's days,  
 Or ſet or go *ſhift* it that knoweſt the ways. *Tuſſer.*

3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way.  
 I *ſhifted* him away,  
 And laid good ſcufes on your ecſtaſy. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *ſhifts* of dangers and miſchiefs, when they are near, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in poſition.  
 Neither uſe they fail, nor place their oars in order upon the ſides; but carrying the oar looſe, *ſhift* it hither and thither at pleaſure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind  
 Veers off, as oft the ſteers and *ſhifts* her fail. *Milton.*

We ſtrive in vain againſt the ſea and wind;  
 Now *ſhift* your fails. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To change, as cloaths.  
 I would adviſe you to *ſhift* a ſhirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

6. To dreſs in freſh cloaths.  
 As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *ſhift* me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

7. TO *SHIFT* off. To defer; to put away by ſome expedient.  
 The moſt beautiful parts muſt be the moſt finiſhed, the colours and words moſt choſen: many things in both, which are not deſerving of this care, muſt be *ſhifted* off, content with vulgar expreſſions. *Dryden's Duſſy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you pleaſe, the traders will *ſhift* it off from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illuſions of the devil they are prevailed on to *ſhift* off the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which ſalvation is promiſed. *Rogers's Sermon.*

*SHIFT.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſo*, from the verb.]  
 1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means.  
 She redoubling her blows, drove the ſtranger to no other *ſhift* than to ward and go back; at that time ſeeming the image of innocency againſt violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,  
 I'll find a thouſand *ſhifts* to get away. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *ſhift* to move up and down in the water. *More's Antidote againſt Aſſiſſion.*

Not any boaſt of ſkill, but extreme *ſhift*  
 How to regain my fever'd company,  
 Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,  
 To give me answer from her moſtly couch. *Milton.*

A fashionable hypocriſy ſhall be called good manners, ſo we make a *ſhift* ſomewhat to legitimate the abuſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe little animals provide themſelves with wheat; but they can make *ſhift* without it. *Addiſon.*

Our herbage are ſufficiently ſtored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *ſhift* to reduce them to chaſſes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; laſt reſource.  
 The very cuſtom of ſeeking to particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a ſecret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themſelves, even by thoſe wicked *ſhifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whole aſſiſtance their prayers ſeek. *Hooker.*

To ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *ſhift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick;  
 So true, that he was awkward at a trick;  
 For little ſouls on little *ſhifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; ſtratagem.  
 Know ye not Ulyſſes' *ſhifts*?  
 Their ſwords leſs danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion; eluſory practice.  
 As long as wit, by whetting itſelf, is able to find out any *ſhifts*, be it never ſo ſlight, whereby to eſcape out of the hands of preſent contradiction, they are never at a ſtand. *Hooker.*

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo cautious and wily-headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilties and fly *ſhifts*. *Spencer.*

Here you ſee your comiſſion; this is your duty, theſe are your diſcouragements: never ſeek for *ſhifts* and evaſions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's linen.  
*SHIFTER.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſo*, from *ſhift*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

I was half a *ſhift*, that, if truth were known,  
 Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

*SHIFTLSS.* *adj.* [*ſceſſo*, from *ſhift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *L'Eſtrange.*

For

For the poor *ſhiftleſſ* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furniſhed with ſuch cloathing. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

*SHILLING.* *n. f.* [*ſceylling*, Sax. and Erle; *ſchelling*, Dut.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of theſe pence made their *ſhilling*, which they called *ſilling*, probably from *ſillingus*, which the Romans uſed for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of theſe *ſillings* made their pound, and four hundred of theſe pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the laſt will of King Alfred. *Camden's Remains.*

The very ſame *ſhilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another reſt in the ſame hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

*SHILL-I-SHALL-I.* A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* The queſtion of a man heſitating. To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to continue heſitating and procratiſtating.

I am ſomewhat dainty in making a reſolution, becauſe when I make it, I keep it: I don't ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I* then; if I ſay't, I'll do it. *Combe's Way of the World.*

*SHIN.* *n. f.* [*ſceina*, Saxon; *ſchlein*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruſt my *ſhin* the other day with playing at ſword and dagger. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The *ſhin* bone, from the knee to the iſtap, is made by thadowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow. *Peaſham.*

His leg, then broke,  
 Had got a deputy of oak;  
 For when a *ſhin* in fight is cropt,  
 The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an houſe we come,  
 To know if any one's at home,  
 We knock; ſo one muſt kick your *ſhin*,  
 Ere he can find your foul's within. *Anonymous.*

TO *SHINE.* *v. n.* preterite *I ſhone*, I have ſhone; ſometimes *I ſhined*, I have ſhined. [*ſceina*, Saxon; *ſchijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter; to gladden; to gleam.

To-day the French,  
 All diſquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,  
 Shone down the Engliſh; and to-morrow  
 Made Britain India: ev'ry man that flood,  
 Shew'd like a mine. *Shakeſp.*

True paradise inclos'd with ſhining rock.  
 We can diſmiſs thee ere the morning *ſhine*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away theſe miſts and clouds,  
 And let thy eyes *ſhine* forth in their full luſtre. *Denham.*

The ſun *ſhines* when he ſees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.  
 The moon *ſhines* bright: in ſuch a night as this,  
 When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees,  
 And they did make no noiſe. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *ſhines* the moon!  
 The moon! the fun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakeſp.*

Two men flood by them in *ſhining* garments. *Lu. xxiv.*  
 Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the ſun is over-caſt, or when the moon *ſhineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be gloſſy.  
 They are waxen fat, they *ſhine*. *Jer. v. 28.*

Fiſh with their fins and *ſhining* ſcales. *Milton.*

The colour and *ſhining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and reſraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be ſplendid.  
 So proud the *ſhined* in her princely ſtate,  
 Looking to heaven; for earth ſhe did diſdain,  
 And ſitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.  
 Of all th' enamel'd race, whoſe ſilv'ry wing  
 Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Springs,  
 Or ſwims along the fluid atmosphere,  
 Once brighteſt *ſhin'd* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conſpicuous.  
 If there come truth from them,  
 As upon thee, Macbeth, their ſpeeches *ſhine*,  
 Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
 May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakeſp.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied ſight  
 Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs, in her perſon *ſhin'd*. *Milton.*

So clear, as in no face with more delight  
 Cato's ſoul  
 Shines out in every thing the acts or ſpeaks;  
 While winning mildneſs and attractive ſmiles  
 Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,  
 Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon.*

The reformation, in its fiſt eſtabliſhment, produced its proper fruits, and diſtinguiſhed the whole age with *ſhining* inſtances of virtue and morality. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The courtier ſmooth, who forty years had *ſhin'd*,  
 An humble ſervant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *ſhine* in company; but it is in moſt men power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.  
 The Lord make his face *ſhine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num. vi. 25.*

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.  
 The light of rightcouſneſs hath not *ſhined* unto us, and the ſun of rightcouſneſs roſe not upon us. *Wisd. v. 6.*

Celeſtial light  
 Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers  
 Irradiate. *Milton.*

*SHINE.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſo*, from the verb.]  
 1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *ſhine*. *Dryden.*  
 He will accuſtom himſelf to heat and cold, and *ſhine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will ſerve him to very little purpoſe. *Locke.*

2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. It is a word, though not un-analogical, yet ungraceful, and little uſed.  
 He that has inured his eyes to that divine ſplendour, which reſults from the beauty of holineſs, is not dazzled with the glittering *ſhine* of gold, and conſiders it as a vein of the ſame earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal ſoil thou deign'ſt to grow?  
 Fair op'ning to ſome court's propitious *ſhine*,  
 Or deep with di'monds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

*SHINNESS.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſo*, from *ſhine*.] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *ſhineſs* is the vice of Iriſh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the Winter forces the breeders there to houſe and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their juſtice in commerce, but extreme *ſhineſs* to ſtrangers: they expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbutnot.*

*SHINGLE.* *n. f.* [*ſceindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houſes.  
 The beſt to cleave, is the moſt uſeful for pales, laths, ſhingles, and wainſcot. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

*SHINGLES.* *n. f.* Wants ſingul. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

Such are uſed ſucceſsfully in eryſipelas and *ſhingles*; by a ſlender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

*SHINY.* *adj.* [*ſceſſo*, from *ſhine*.] Bright; ſplendid; luminous.  
 When Aldeboran was mounted high,  
 Above the *ſhiny* Caſſiopeia's chain,  
 One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fa. Queen.*

The night  
 Is *ſhiny*, and they ſay we ſhall embattle  
 By th' ſecond hour o' th' morn. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,  
 Like diſtant thunder on a *ſhiny* day,  
 For abſent friends we were aſham'd to fear. *Dryden.*

*SHIP.* [*ſceip*, *ſceip*, Saxon; *ſchep*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſewardſhip*.

*SHIP.* *n. f.* [*ſceip*, Saxon; *ſchippens*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe  
 Turn back, and fly like *ſhips* before the wind. *Shak. H. VI.*

There made forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipſtaf, who made aboard our *ſhip*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ſhips* loaded with victuals were burnt, and ſome of the men ſaved by their ſhipboats. *Knolles.*

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,  
 Who freights a *ſhip* to venture on the ſea,  
 With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave  
 From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Inftead of a *ſhip*, he ſhould levy upon his country ſuch a ſum of money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ſhip*-money, by which accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ſhip*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciously. *Addiſon.*

TO *SHIP.* *v. a.* [*ſceſſo*, from the noun.]  
 1. To put into a ſhip.

My father at the road  
 Expects my coming, there to ſee me *ſhipp'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor, *ſhipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turk.*

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *ſhipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by ſea tranſported to Peluſium. *Knolles.*

A breeze from ſhore began to blow,  
 The failors *ſhip* their oars, and ceaſe to row;  
 Then hoſt their yards a-trip, and all their fails  
 Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tranſport in a ſhip.  
 Andronicus, would thou wert *ſhipp'd* to hell,  
 Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakeſp.*